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LECTURES
ON
PHRENOLOGY,
BY
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LECTURE 14.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I shall fulfil the promise I made at the conclusion of the last lecture, namely, to show the influence and *usefulness of Phrenology*. The last time I had the honour to state several points interesting to artists; to-day I come to another consideration, which is to see how far phrenology has any influence on the systems of philosophy.

It is the true object of philosophy to point out the fundamental powers of the mind; and if we have succeeded by phrenology in showing thirty-five, I think we have done more than any philosophers hitherto. Whatever has been done in philosophy may be reduced to a few simple ideas, for philosophers have merely pointed out the effects of powers and their general modes of action, leaving the powers themselves undescribed. The effects of powers only: I shall not say that what hitherto have been considered as the powers of the mind are not in existence, or that they do not take place, but all the things which have been mentioned as the primitive powers of the mind are not powers; they are only the effects of powers, or the modes of their action, and we have therefore to see how far phrenology can be brought into harmony with the philosophy of the schools.

It is a common opinion, that the mind is composed of *understanding* and *will*. What is will, in a philosophical sense? They commonly ascribe to it a kind of desire, or inclination, in the lowest degree; and in the highest degree, it is called passion. Admitting that there are different kinds of will, will you be inclined to call every sort of desire *will?* and can this be admitted as a fundamental power? I suppose now that an individual feels an inclination to do a thing, any thing whatever, one of the lower propensities is active, and gives an impulse; now if you call this will, and if you consider it as the effect of a fundamental-power, you might will to kill another, but then having understanding also in the composition of the mind, your understanding says you must not kill. Suppose you feel hungry and wish to eat, and your physician should say no, you must not, it would do you harm, how can you explain this by reference to the will as a fundamental power? you will and you will not at the same time. How can you explain it? Then you must speak of a good will and a bad will; you may have a will to take away a thing you may see, and conscience says no, no, you must let it alone; here is one will for and another against. This sort of doctrine is not at all practicable; I have tried such philosophical opinions, and I have found that no use whatever can be made of them in practical life.

I shall come to day to the individual application of the various doctrines which have been held respecting the mind.

We will with reflection, and sometimes not with reflection; how can we understand this? What is the will or desire in this general sense? I say that desire or will, in this general sense, is the effect of the operation of individual powers, and that there are as many sorts of inclination, or will, as there are fundamental powers. If I have adhesiveness, I

wish to be attached; if I have combativeness, I wish to fight every one who attacks me; if I have great self-esteem, then I wish people to think me very important; if I have benevolence, then I wish every one to be well taken care of, and so on; having specified the powers, it can be easily understood that the will must be as various as the powers. We see that there are therefore thirty-five sorts of desires, and perhaps more, and yet all these pass under the general name of the will, or desire.

We come now to other terms in very common use—*pleasure* and *pain;* what are these? Is there something primitive called pleasure, and something primitive to be called pain? Those who attend to the education of children know, that some manifest great inclination for and make great progress in certain branches of science; one makes great progress in mathematics, another in geography, and another in history; now how does this happen? The general answer is, that they are amused; but how comes it that one is amused with mathematics and another with the mechanic arts, and that sometimes the greatest pleasure is felt by such persons in one sort of study and not in another? Can you explain this by the philosophical knowledge of the schools? Impossible. How comes it that what gives the highest degree of pleasure to one, produces a different feeling to another; why is it that every man has his peculiar feelings of pleasure? It is impossible to answer this by referring to any single power, quite impossible. Pleasure is the result of the gratification of a power, and desire is the activity of that power. There are as many sorts of desire as powers, and the powers being satisfied afford pleasure, hence as many kinds of pleasure as powers. Now we can easily conceive that what is a heaven to one man may be a hell to another, and there are some individuals who thus express themselves; they cannot conceive how any person can be indifferent to what affords them so much pleasure. Phrenology teaches us why those who have the powers active are pleased. When the power is active the desire is active, and the desire being satisfied affords pleasure; hence we must give up the erroneous idea that the pleasure must be the same for all, and this is generally overlooked in society; every one wishes that another may feel like himself, but that cannot be, in my opinion. There are some who, unfortunately, labour under the deprivation of certain feelings, and call forth strong expressions of sympathy from some, and others take little notice of them, and then say the first, "how can you behold these things with indifference"? One would say, "to be approved of before the whole world is heaven;" and another would say, "pshaw! what is that to me?" Some have greater pleasure in the indulgence of the higher feelings than the lower, and others cannot imagine how these can afford any pleasure. Hence in specifying the pleasures, and showing that they are the results of the gratification of the fundamental powers, the subject becomes clear, but in the common mode of expression it cannot be so.

We come to another subject, on which a great deal has been said, namely, to *attention;* nothing is done in the schools without attention, and I flatter myself that you are all attentive; what is this attention? All philosophers have spoken of a power of attention, but how can they explain why, in practical life, some are attentive to one object, others to another; or why, among animals, some should attend to certain objects more than others? The eagle and the fox are attentive to a hare and a goose, whilst a sheep is attentive to neither. Is there a power which gives attention? Yes, I would say, it is destructiveness in these animals, and the sheep having no destructiveness has no attention. In schools, some children are very attentive to their teachers, when speaking of certain things, and the same boys would be very careless in other things; we must have an explanation of this if we wish to have any practical knowledge. In mixed companies, if you will tell stories, all are attentive, but if you reason with them I would not say they would be so. Some, who are attentive to mathematics, would fall asleep whilst others were talking of music, but where the fundamental power exists in the mind

the attention is directed towards it, and hence there are as many sorts of attention as there are fundamental powers. We do not deny the existence of such a thing as attention, but we deny that it is a fundamental power, and hence phrenology explains why some persons will be attentive to some things and other persons to others. Philosophy is too general in the terms which are employed in it, for whenever we want exact knowledge we must specify. Suppose that, in speaking of an animal, I should merely say that it was an animal, would that satisfy you? You would require to know what animal; I might say it was a bird, but as there are several genera, you would then ask of what genus is it, of what species, then of what variety, and in the end you would want to know whether it was male or female? With the mind it is the same; it may be reduced to a few species, to a few fundamental powers, and this must be done before we can be satisfied with our philosophical knowledge, and phrenology has done this better than any other thing which has hitherto been attempted. Hence there is no peculiar power of attention, attention is merely the result of the activity of a power.

There is another opinion, just as prevalent as the former, respecting the *passions* of the mind. There are passions, various passions, but is passion a fundamental power? Not in the language of phrenology, which will teach us, that as the powers of mind are influenced in different degrees, so will the exercise of some of them, in the highest degree, be called passions. I am angry; is there a power of anger? I may have a sensation of itching on any part of my body; is there a fundamental sensation of itching? I may have a peculiar sensation produced, called tickling; is there any primitive feeling of that kind? No. There are modifications of the senses called sensations. The sense of feeling may be affected in different ways, agreeably or painfully. There are modes of action in the sense of feeling; it is the same with the different internal powers, they are differently affected, and it is a great point in phrenology to show the affections of the individual powers, but not to consider them as fundamental faculties. Where will you place anger? will you place it with benevolence, or veneration, or justice? I do not think that anger takes place in the powers proper to man; it is a fact that it exists in animals, and even in the lower animals we find that they are sometimes angry even to fury, but there is no fundamental power of anger. Persons are very fearful; where will you place fear? Is it a power? No, it is an effect. I think that great circumspection, with little combativeness in the same character, would produce fear. We feel compassion and we feel remorse; to what powers are they attached? Indeed this is quite a peculiar study of the mind, to point out what are called the passions; some are the results of individual powers, and others are the products of a combination of powers.

Where will you place *jealousy?* We have not spoken of an organ of jealousy, and yet you know there is such a feeling as jealousy. Some cannot bear to see others approved, unless they are approved of at the same time; how comes this? Jealousy is a combined effect of several powers and modifications of powers, according to their activity. If I am selfish, acquisitiveness being active, and if I have a good opinion of myself also, and have the love of approbation active, then if I see another approved of, I am immediately jealous of the same approbation. Suppose I have acquisitiveness very strong, and see another get rich, and if I should not have succeeded so well then I am jealous of his being rich before me. Some people, on the other hand, are never jealous; hence I think it will be seen, this feeling, like others, is produced by the activity of the combined powers, and not of the individual powers. The passions are not fundamental powers, but are the results of the activity of singular or of combined powers, and I therefore wish that when passions are spoken of they may merely be intended to indicate the highest degree of activity of the powers. I have mentioned that the nomenclature philosophy is vague, and that we can never be clear in our expressions unless we become clear in our know-

ledge of the powers of the mind. If we can show the modes of the activity of a power, then let us give names to them, but do not let us confound the power itself with its application. Passion, then, indicates a certain degree of activity in a power or powers, but the higher powers of the mind have scarcely any influence on the feelings. You may take pleasure in every power when very active; your reflection has little power over your feelings. Unfortunately the lower feelings can be very active, and they will not listen to the superior feelings. Some think that when the superior feelings are active, that their products ought not to be called passions; but if you will admit that the same degree of activity may be displayed by all the powers, and if we admit a high degree of activity to be a passion in the lower feelings, let us admit the same in the higher. A musician may have his attachment to music so strong, that he sings wherever he goes; if sitting at table, or any where else, he must sing; such a man may be called a passionate musician.—Another man may have the power of constructiveness very active, and he may ruin his family by being continually engaged in building, rebuilding, and so on; the highest degree of activity of the mind may be called a passion. If I speak of the intellectual powers, strictly as they have hitherto been considered, such as the memory, judgment, and imagination; these all exist, I do not deny it, but I deny that they are primitive powers. Attention exists, but it is in the effect of a power being directed to an object; if we have size very strong, we shall be attentive to the dimensions of objects. Now we see that, in the schools, attention is every thing, nothing is to be done without attention; there must be attention to teach, and attention to study; I say yes, and the more attention the better, the more active the powers are the better; but I do not admit attention to be primitive, and this is one essential part of phrenology. And so of memory; there is memory, it is true, but will you not see some children show memory of one kind and others of another? If memory were fundamental, would it not be applied in the same way. Tell some children a fact, with dates and names, only once, and they will remember the fact perfectly, but forget the dates and names; others will recollect the dates and forget names and facts, and others will not forget the names, but the dates and facts will be lost. Some children can recollect any place they have seen, and yet not be able to learn two lines from memory. In short, there are various sorts of memory, one sort strong and another weak. How can this be explained by phrenology? The powers are active in different degrees; the powers of the intellect remain the same in point of number as before, but they act differently. You will recollect that I have insisted on the difference between the feelings and intellectual powers, and again distinguished the latter into such as are destined to make us acquainted with the external world, with the qualities of objects and their relations; now all the intellectual powers may be so active as to reproduce in the mind the perceptions it had before seen. I have seen a figure, and I recollect the figure, my constructiveness has the power of reproducing the image in my mind as perfectly as I at first saw it; I am the witness of a fact, I know how it happened, and that is called memory. I have seen a number of persons, and I recollect the number I saw. I have seen colours, and I have all the colours now in my head; I have the memory of them; hence memory is the higher degree of the activity of a power, but not of itself a fundamental faculty.

I may here observe that the feelings are not what is called memory. Can you remember certain feelings; can you reproduce the sensation you have felt before? You can reproduce an impression you have received through the intellect; you have received a knowledge of individual objects, of their sensible qualities, of their place, number, size, colour, and so on, and you can reproduce these impressions on the mind, but you cannot do so with the feelings. I have before said, that the feelings must be felt, they cannot be taught. Can you reproduce these when you like? can you say I will be hungry or thirsty? You may know that you had the feel-

ing once, but you cannot, by any effort of any power, bring back that feeling. Whenever we can reproduce the perceptions we had before, we call that memory, and it is the result of the activity of a power, and we have therefore as many sorts of activity as there are different primitive powers. You can easily conceive now the error of the notion so prevalent in education, that by the exercise of one power you can excite the action of the other powers; that each power may become more and more active by exercise I shall hereafter have occasion to speak about; but you cannot, by putting one power in action, put all into action; if I exercise my eyes, do I exercise my ears? We advance a step farther, and assert, if the individual powers which have been displayed by phrenology exist, then whatever may have been the notions hitherto entertained by philosophers must undergo a change. Either phrenology is true or not true; if true, the fundamental powers have been ascertained, and we must attend to them.

We next come to the *imagination*, and there has been a great discussion amongst philosophers about this term; but is there any thing primitive in the mind which disposes it to invent? How comes it that one man has invented mechanical instruments? They say it was by his imagination. How comes it that another composes music only? The answer is the same, by imagination. Another solves mathematical problems, and he does this by imagination. Do you think that the power which can compose music can invent machines? or that the power which can solve intricate mathematical problems can invent poetry? You will see that the inventions are different as the activity of the powers differs. Invention is not a fundamental power, but it is a high degree of activity of one or more powers. Observe an individual who has melody, and time, and various other powers; just see how the tones will come out in harmony and order. Go to another who has form, size, and constructiveness, and you will see how the mechanical powers will be active; give him ideality, and see if he can make poetry. The powers become active, but they do not acquire the perceptions from without by memory, but they will invent; the powers themselves will act. See if a mechanic discovers new principles; he will make new applications of the principles already known, but will not invent new principles. Hence one will have a great imagination in a certain line, but not in another, and phrenology can explain this, since the powers are so different.

As to *judgment*, is there a fundamental power of judgment? Not in my opinion. We see persons who can judge perfectly well of colours, but not of music. Some can judge well of mathematics, but not of poetry. Persons may reason well and judge soundly on one subject, but not on another. I feel the greater difficulty to make myself understood here. In my opinion, the individual powers I have before described being fundamental, are submitted to laws, and it is a fundamental idea in philosophy, that all the powers of nature act according to determinate laws. The mathematics have laws; colours have laws. There are optical and acoustic laws. Do you think that the eye sees large what is small, and small what is large; or are these laws given to sight by nature? Can the musician say, I will place together just such tones as I please, and they shall be harmonious, or is he obliged to follow certain laws in his compositions? Can we say of digestion, that it is quite under the control of the will, and a person can digest whatever he chooses to put into his stomach? If so, let him eat a little hemlock. A painter cannot bring together whatever colours he may choose, and say they shall make such a colour; nor can we, as animals, breathe in every gas. There are laws to be observed and obeyed, and this is the first idea I wish to present in order to make myself understood. When the powers act in a perfect manner then we may say they judge correctly; but they may act perfectly or imperfectly. Suppose, now, that digestion goes on well, but the secretion of the liver and inspiration may go on perfectly or imperfectly; if imperfectly, then we call it disease. We come to the senses, to the taste; and if the taste

be vitiated, as it is sometimes, by which persons will wish to eat charcoal and clay, then we say that such a being has a bad taste. There is a power of configuration; is it submitted to laws? Can a person having this power say, I shall find ugly things beautiful? We want to know whether the activity of the internal powers is going on right or wrong, and it is this sort of decision of the internal powers acting perfectly that we call judgment. In the arts this power is sometimes called judgment, and sometimes taste. The greatest activity of a power does not always indicate the best judgment. We compare here the operations of the mind with those of the body, and we find that it is not every one who has the best appetite that has the best digestion; not every one who has a fine ear that has a perfect action in the ear; nor has every one who has a good taste a delicate taste. Some who are fond of music are not capable of judging correctly of its merits; some who are fond of colours are not capable of judging of them; hence we may have as many judgments as there are powers. There is no fundamental power of judgment, but it is the attribute of the powers I have already spoken of.

What we call a philosophical judgment in the reflective powers, what is that? The judgment of each power is confined to itself, as colour, melody, configuration, &c.; but as we have spoken of certain reflective powers which act differently from others, we perceive these powers sometimes to be active, and when they are active, then the result is that which is called a philosophical judgment: but it is not of itself a fundamental power, it is merely the perfect state of action of the individual powers. One may have a perfect action in comparison, but not in causality.

Is there a power of *association?* Association takes place we know, but is there a power of association? It is supposed, in general, that one power excites another. I may see a colour, and it may remind me of a person I saw with clothes of that colour, of a thing of that colour. Is there a power of association? There is a combination of the individual powers, but those are wrong who speak of an individual power of association. Thus we are able to rectify by phrenology the abuses of philosophy, and whatever has been said by philosophers of the mind, can only be explained by a reference to the individual powers themselves, and then we have seen how diversified are the modes of action, which have been mistaken for primitive powers. We have taken quite a new step to-day, particularly as regards the modes of action of the different powers.

Now I wish to touch on another point, after having examined the powers themselves, their natural language, and their modes of activity, and this is certainly a very important part of the subject, to study the modes of the activity of the powers; I come to the *mutual influence* of the powers; no power acts alone, all the powers act in a combined way, and in this combined operation there are various subjects to be considered. *First*, How the powers ought to act. It seems to me, that the powers are given, according to certain rules, as they ought to act; therefore let us first look at men as they ought to be, and then as they are; but we always wish to see mankind act as they ought to do. The mutual influence of the powers opens a wide field of study, an immense fund of phrenological inquiry is open here, to examine the mutual influence of the powers, and this is necessary if you wish to speak of actions. You must, I repeat, first discover the difference between the fundamental powers, next their different degrees of activity, and, lastly, their mutual influence. The mutual influence of the powers produces a greater degree of activity in the powers individually, and therefore produces an infinite number of modifications of actions. A power being combined with two, three, or four other powers, will produce quite a peculiar action, very different from what it would do, supposing it to act alone. The result of the combined operation of the powers will be considered in a future Lecture. I wish now only to call your attention to one point, that of the powers which act according to determinate rules; some take the lead and others remain behind, and the question for conside-

ration is, which ought to take the lead, and which ought not? Frequently I am told by a person, "You do not like to speak of my organs, because they are bad;" but I say, "No, I do not, I cannot speak of good organs or bad organs;" the organs in themselves cannot be good or bad, since these are only relative terms. Is water bad or good, or is fire bad or good? You can only answer this question by making application of either one thing or the other, and then the application may be good or bad. Now comes the great question about arrangement.

Reflect a little on this, whether a man comes into the world with certain regulations in his powers? the question is very difficult. I wish to know whether we can change the laws of nutrition, or of circulation, or of respiration? I am always inclined to defend the rights of the Creator, and the laws of Nature. Can you change the laws of digestion?

There are laws to be submitted to, but they are not sufficiently attended to; and I wish to know whether there is any arrangement here, whether there is any internal law given to regulate the fundamental powers.

The next time, I shall consider all the objections which have been entered against phrenology, as leading to materialism, fatalism, and the destruction of all moral and physical liberty.

LECTURE XV.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

By degrees you will perceive, that the study of phrenology is very extensive; so extensive indeed, that it embraces the whole range of human knowledge. You have seen, that after having studied certain manifestations of the mind, and after having observed the correspondence between their development, that some application of the knowledge thus derived has been made to the arts. You have seen how opposed phrenology is to the speculative philosophy of the schools, and how deceptive their opinions are, which have regarded the modifications of the mental powers as powers themselves; whereas they are but the modes of action of the fundamental powers. I come to-day to a new sort of consideration.

Many who at first opposed phrenology have, from an examination of its doctrines, become converts to it and the greatest number of those who at present show an opposition to it, are not correctly informed of its nature or of its objects. I would say to those who suppose phrenology to have a dangerous tendency, Phrenology, is it true or is it false? If it be not founded in truth, no danger can attend it, because it cannot stand long; and you know, that in natural philosophy many truths were, when first promulgated, considered dangerous, and were attempted to be suppressed; the discoveries of Copernicus were for a long time so treated. Whatever is founded in nature, remains; hence we begin by observing in phrenology the fundamental powers, and if the brain be necessary for the manifestations of the mind now, that will remain eternally true. I would say to all those who cry against phrenology and maintain that it is dangerous, Yes, I admit it, I know no modern doctrine so dangerous as phrenology; but to whom is it dangerous? Do you think that any truth whatever is dangerous to mankind at large? Impossible! for that would be to accuse the Creator, who is the author of truth. But to whom is it dangerous? It is dangerous to mere speculative philosophers, for they must either prove that phrenology is unfounded in nature, or they must give up their self esteem and false systems, and acknowledge that they are ignorant of the human mind. It must modify the opinions hitherto prevalent in society, and this will prove dangerous to mere theorists, who, ignorant of the powers of the human mind, yet exclaim against the dangers of phrenology. But phrenology has been considered dangerous in another point of view, namely, in a moral. It has been urged as an objection to phrenology, that it leads to *materialism*, to *fatalism*, and so on. It is very easy to cry, but do those who cry understand the thing they cry against; this is only done by those who have taken a superficial view of the phrenological system.

Hitherto it has been customary to consider the whole brain as necessary

to the understanding or intellect, and consequently the whole mass of brain, weighing about three pounds, has been required for what has been regarded only as a single power. Now if a small portion of the brain can be shown only to be necessary to each particular power, and if it can be shown that there are thirty-five powers, what objection can be made to phrenology on that account? The mind manifests different powers; but what the mind itself is we do not know. Phrenology cannot teach us that it belongs to the theologian to settle, we only maintain that the brain is necessary to the manifestations of the mind, not that the brain is the mind, but I repeat only that the brain is necessary for its manifestations. This will be sufficient to show that phrenology does not lead to *materialism*.

I come now to a second objection, which is, that phrenology leads to *fatalism*. What is meant by fatalism? If it mean that the Creator has dictated many laws to man, to which he must submit, whether he may wish to do so or not, so far we admit fatalism; but more than this phrenology does not teach. I hope you will distinguish this from other ideas, and it is important you should. Some persons speak of innate ideas and predetermined actions; such persons do not derive any thing from will. Now I do not go so far as this; I speak only of powers which are given to man, and we cannot create powers; these powers are submitted to laws, and we cannot change these laws, therefore I maintain that man is submitted to the laws of nature, which are immutable. The laws of nature, I am sorry to say, have been too much overlooked in the study of man, and the greatest mischiefs have resulted from this neglect. The body is governed by laws which man cannot counteract; such are the laws of the senses, of nutrition, circulation, &c. The whole of nature is governed by laws, and what the Creator has dictated to that man must submit. Some of them may be incomprehensible, but they must be obeyed. An infinite number of things is done against our will. Man cannot be in all cases master of his fate. Can we call ourselves into the world? "To be, or not to be," is it dependent on our will? We observe that in some families the first born is better off than those who come after; but does it depend upon our will whether we shall be the first or last. We observe, undoubtedly, that there are hereditary diseases, and we say of such, "take care;" but does it depend upon our will whether we will belong to such families as have hereditary diseases, or to others? Some are born deprived of one or more of the external senses—deaf, blind, and so on; does this depend upon their will, or are they what they are in spite of their will? There are conditions, therefore, to which we must submit.

Phrenology teaches us that persons are born with certain dispositions more or less active, as persons are born with stronger bodies than others. All genius is born, that is acknowledged; education has never produced it, for whatever some persons may do, they will never become possessed of genius; so that we see that some persons have by nature mental powers stronger than others. Several conditions, I grant, are necessary to produce these differences; many causes tend to modify the manifestations, and one of them is the development of the brain, and then there are external circumstances which influence its activity; but these will not explain why some powers should be by nature stronger than others. So far, then, we admit that phrenology leads to fatalism, but if you wish to include in the meaning attached to fatalism the irresistible actions of the powers, then I deny that phrenology teaches fatalism. I am sure that those who assert that it does harm, never reflected upon the subject. There is no connexion between phrenology and predeterminate actions, or innate ideas; there is no relation between them; phrenology merely asserts the existence of powers, not their applications, since they may be, as I have already shown, infinitely modified. To those who contend for the irresistible actions of the powers, I would say, look at animals, and you will soon see whether those powers which act with the greatest impetuosity, namely, the passions, cannot be controlled. A dog may be hungry; hunger is a

feeling given by nature, and he will try to get something to eat; if he were not free, it would be cruel to punish him for being hungry; but if he should take away that which he ought not, you punish him for it, and another time he will rather remain hungry than be punished by the blows which would follow the seizure of the meat. Do you suppose that the dog must eat because he is hungry, or that he can control his desires. The carnivorous animals are disposed to destroy, but we see those animals are capable of overcoming the destructive propensities. We see every day numerous examples of birds of prey, and animals of prey, being confined with others of a different species in the same cage, so that the natural propensities of animals may be effectually repressed. If the passions can be counteracted in animals, I would ask whether the same cannot be accomplished in man? I would ask any man whether he has not, at some time or other, effectually overcome his natural inclinations, whether he has not restrained certain impulses to action? We all understand that man is furnished with muscles, and that without the exertion of the muscular power he could not go about; without a vocal instrument he could not speak, yet there is no necessity for a man to be always walking or always talking. Hence phrenology does not teach that the powers act as soon as they are given; and therefore it becomes us to consider under what conditions man is free. I shall never speak of an unbounded liberty, because man is subjected to certain laws. There is no effect without a cause, and no legislature has ever admitted of such a liberty as some speculative philosophers have supposed. But although I cannot speak of an unbounded liberty, I can speak of a certain liberty to be found in man. If animals can manifest a liberty of action in controlling their passions, surely a greater degree of it must be found in man, who is endowed with such great superiority of intellectual power.

Man then to a certain extent is *free*; and the first condition necessary for the existence of free will is a *plurality of powers*. If any being has only one power, he acts in one way, and can have no choice. Thus a stone, subservient to the law of gravitation, must fall; it cannot balance itself in the air, or choose whether it will fall or not. A second condition necessary to have free will, is *understanding*. No being is free without understanding. Do we not consider that infants are innocent of whatever they do, because they cannot distinguish between good and evil. Idiots may have destructiveness and acquisitiveness very active, and may steal and even destroy, yet we impute no moral guilt to them, because they have not understanding to guide them in their actions. Without understanding no freedom is possible. In common life do we not blame a man who has received education more for any bad action he may commit than a man who has not received education? and this shows that we consider a certain degree of understanding necessary in order to be free.

The last condition on which the state of moral freedom depends, is the influence of the understanding, or the manner in which the powers act. It does not depend upon me to have certain inclinations, but it depends upon me, since I am endowed with understanding, to prevent their actions. We cannot eradicate the inclinations planted in us by nature, but we can exercise a control over them by the understanding, as we do our voluntary motion and the five senses.

I have shown you, in my former Lectures, that being endowed with certain powers, animals acted in a certain manner, and that in proportion to the number of powers they possessed, the greater number of modifications of actions did they present, and the greater influence did they possess over their actions. No animal has so many powers as man; and he, therefore, having a greater number of powers than any animal, and being endowed also with understanding, is enabled to exercise the greatest control over his actions.

We come now to the most difficult point in phrenology. In mankind we speak of the morality of actions, but in animals we never can. What is moral is rather arbitrarily established by legislation. The question is, seeing

that there are thirty-five primitive powers given to act, and destined to act, whether by any system of legislation these powers can be prevented from acting? In my opinion not; no power can be annihilated any more than a power can be by us created. If laws were made to take away the sight and hearing, do you not suppose that people would still be born with these senses? The laws of nature are immutable, and consequently the same in one country as another, but what is considered a great want of morality in England would be considered differently in Italy or China; however, what is poison in England is not aliment in America.

The principles of optics and music remain the same, although they may not be understood by all persons. To follow up the laws of nature is more difficult than it is to follow certain caprices. These laws must be observed, and if men say they will not submit to them they will be punished; take eating and drinking for example; eat and drink with moderation and you will do very well, but exceed this and you will suffer. If you look to the vegetable kingdom you will observe that certain laws are submitted to; the laws of gravitation are submitted to, but they are modified by others; vegetables receive nourishment from surrounding substances, they connect them to their own nature, they grow and they propagate themselves; the laws of nature and generation are observed, but without any exercise of choice. Animals partake of many of the properties of vegetables; matter is obedient to gravitation; the animal structure, composed of matter, is also under the subjection of the laws of nutrition, circulation, respiration, and generation, but in addition to these they are furnished with the powers of locomotion, and the senses of sight and taste to discriminate their food. The laws are essentially the same in vegetables as in animals, but they are modified. Man has many powers in common with animals, but he has many powers proper to himself, and he has acquired the mastery over animals. Man is both the master and the head of the creation; has he become so by powers common to himself and animals? No, but by powers proper to himself. Now if man be thus able to overcome the lower feelings in the animal creation, how much more ought he to become the master over his own feelings; but, unfortunately, it is too often the contrary; the feelings, and not reason, govern us, although I hope the time will come when reason will have the entire mastery over the inferior feelings. A mother loves her child whether it is just or unjust; the other feelings will act—acquisitiveness, secretiveness, destructiveness, and all the lower feelings, and when they have become stronger than they should be, then the interference of legislation becomes necessary, in order to control them.

One man looks upon the same object with different feelings to another, and yet no error is more common than that of judging other persons by ourselves. Every individual is apt to make himself the standard of mankind; but phrenology teaches us the error of such a plan, by showing the nature of the separate powers operative in man. Why should a man who is a mathematician quarrel with another who is not? or why should a painter quarrel with a musician, or a poet with a mechanic? Mutual forbearance is necessary to all, for it is only by practising forbearance that men can live in society. We all differ on some points; no two characters can be found alike, but we are not on that account to quarrel. So in legislation it is necessary that all the powers should be taken into account, or the most rigid moral code will be found to fail in its object.

Every power is modified in its action, and therefore it is a great point to examine in what manner each power may be modified. Now the observance of these modifications of the actions of the powers may lead us to the knowledge of the character of individuals, and in my next lecture I shall speak of this as one of the advantages of phrenology, and consider the difficulties which present themselves, and above all, point out the great error of judging of others by ourselves, and show the importance of attending to the ancient rule, "judge not, lest you be judged."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

ANALYSIS OF FOREIGN MEDICAL JOURNALS.

ITALIAN JOURNALS.

Case of Development of a Tumour, with a Calcareous Cyst successfully extracted, by Dr. LATOUR MARLIAC.

In October, 1824, Maria Treloine, aged 27 years, of a good constitution, and the mother of two children, the younger of which she then suckled, presented herself to Dr. LATOUR MARLIAC, for the purpose of consulting him for a tumour, which had developed itself on her left cheek, about the size of a large apple. This tumour was of an indolent character, of a spherical figure, extending from the os hyoides to the zygomatic arch, and from the angle of the lower jaw to within half an inch of the angle of its centre. The skin covering the tumour had not undergone the least alteration either in colour or texture; a few small vessels might, however, be seen meandering over its surface. The motion of the lower jaw was very much diminished, and admitted only of the introduction of the fore-finger into the mouth with great difficulty. The inside of the cheek on which the tumour was situated presented a very considerable convexity, and felt a little softer than the swelling on the external part of the cheek.

Being interrogated as to the appearance of the disease, and the manner in which it was developed, the patient replied, that in the month of August, in the preceding year, she first felt a slight uneasiness in the affected cheek, just opposite the second molar tooth, without any swelling or redness; that in the month of January following, she was eating a dried fig, when suddenly she felt something crack in the jaw, which noise was followed immediately by the development of a tumour of about the size of a bean. About a month after which time, the cracking of the cyst was again heard, and gave rise to the same symptoms as were before produced. She stated further, that from that period the tumour had gradually increased in size, until it acquired the volume before mentioned, without occasioning pain or much inconvenience. From the description thus given, and from the appearance of the tumour itself, it was considered to be of an encysted kind, although it could not be at all guessed at, what the nature of its contents might be. Some circumstances appeared to point out the existence of a salivary fluid, whilst others gave rise to a contrary opinion. It was somewhat difficult to conceive how this tumour could be developed in the parotid duct, without the gland itself undergoing some more particular alteration of structure.

The patient was informed, that the only chance of removing the complaint was by an operation, before performing which, I advised her to take the opinion of some celebrated surgeons, in order to decide upon the propriety of extirpating the tumour. Many persons were consulted, and most of them said, that it was a cancerous tumour, having its seat in, or attached to, the inferior maxillary bone. To this, however, no attention was paid, and I determined on the following day to make another examination; and, to my great surprise, I found the character of the swelling a little altered. The feeling of fluctuation was more distinct anteriorly, and the surface of it gave the sensation of the rubbing of parchment. I was at a loss to account for this circumstance, but it tended still more to convince me that the affection was not of a cancerous character. At this time the patient was advised to place herself in the hands of a quack, who promised to cure the affection in a short time; but after five months spent in painful and inefficacious attempts, she returned, requesting my advice and assistance. The tumour had by this time increased most astonishingly its size, but retained its former characteristics; it was now nearly equal in size to the head of a newly born child. The temples were swollen, and the tumour toward its lower part had acquired almost the hardness of bone; the centre and upper part retained a

little elasticity, and the power of opening the lower jaw could only be exerted to the extent of 2 lines. The enormous development of the tumour, its hardness, and its situation, all tended to excite some fears as to the success of the operation; but being encouraged by the request of the patient, and the opinion I had formed of the nature of the disease, I was induced to undertake it.

Operation.

Having prepared the patient for undergoing the operation by an antiphlogistic treatment, and a mild regimen; she was firmly held on a chair by two assistants. I plunged a curved bistoury into the centre of the tumour, upon which about two wine glass fuls of a light-coloured fluid, resembling serum, and of a flocculent appearance and inodorous, made its escape. This circumstance convinced me that the fluid was saliva, and that the tumour was formed by a distension of the parotid canal. Under this conviction, I did not hesitate to go further; I extended my first incision along the anterior edge of the masseter muscle, from the projecting portion of the molar bone, to the base of the lower jaw; I then made a second incision transversely, extending to the angle of the mouth, and crossing the first incision at right angles. The folds of skin covering the cyst were then carefully dissected back above and below, until the finger could be introduced into the sac, and it was then ascertained that it extended below the zygomatic arch, in addition to the description before given; but that a portion of the cyst was membranous only, not calcareous. I considered that it would be much safer to allow it to remain untouched, and hoped to procure a union of the sides of the sac by adhesion. Then as to that portion of the tumour in connexion with the lining membrane of the cheek, the adhesion was so firm between the cyst and it, that I did not consider it prudent to attempt a separation of them. All the lower and fore part of the tumour, as well as the upper part, were detached from the surrounding parts, and the crustaceous parietes removed, by carefully scratching through its connexions with the surrounding parts. The transverse artery of the face, and the labial artery, were divided during the operation and secured. The transvere wound, or the incision extending from the perpendicular incision to the angle of the mouth, was secured by one suture, and the upper part of the cyst extending beneath the zygoma toward the temple, which was before said to be membranous, I injected with equal parts of brandy and water, in order to excite the adhesive inflammation. The edges of the wound were then cleaned, a piece of lint was laid over them, and retained there by a suitable compress.

For three or four days after the operation, the patient kept upon a low diet, and had very little fever, but about the fifth day, an erysipelatous blush of inflammation appeared upon the cheek, attended with severe pain and great tenderness on pressure, particularly extending toward the temples, where the adhesive inflammation appeared to be going on very favourably. A quantity of thin fluid, mixed with pus, which continued to be discharged until about the twenty-fifth day, when the cicatrization of the wound was complete, with the exception of a small fistulous orifice, which then became the object of particular attention. In order to re-establish the natural passage of the saliva, I introduced from the mouth, toward the fistulous orifice, a finely-pointed piece of iron made hot, and into the opening thus made, I put a cannula, made of lead, and I was gratified to observe the saliva soon flowing through it. When the eschar formed by the cautery separated, the lead canula was exchanged for one made of silver, curved a little from below upwards, which was sufficient to retain it in its proper position.

The saliva ceased to flow through the fistulous opening on the cheek very gradually, and at the end of six months the patient was quite well. Dr. MARLIAC observes, that he has seen this patient not long since; that she had become the mother of another child, and that she had nothing to complain of as regarded the part, or as regarded her general health.

GERMAN JOURNALS.

Zeitung für Physiologie. In Verbindung mit mehreren gelehrten, herausgegeben von Friedrick Tiedemann, G. R. Treviranus und L. C. Treviranus. Erster band, Heft I. 1824.

A Journal of Physiology, edited by Frederick Tiedemann, G. R. Treviranus and L. Treviranus, in conjunction with several other learned men. Part I. Vol . 1824.

In No. 11, of the last volume, we introduced this journal to the attention of our readers, and then promised to take some further notice of it in a future number. In addition to the experiments performed by Professor WOCHLER on the chemical changes which substances undergo in their passage through the kidneys, the journal before us contains several interesting papers, and we shall now proceed to give a brief account of two of them. 1. Observations on the malformation of the brain and nerves, by TIEDEMANN; 2. On the malposition of the large vessels of the heart in a child.

A more attentive perusal of this work has confirmed the opinion we before expressed concerning it, and from the well-known talents of its conductors we anticipate a still greater display of physiological research.

Observations on the malformation of the Brain and Nerves, by Tiedemann.

Two great questions have for ages occupied the consideration of philosophers, namely, whether the development of the mind is the result of certain actions of the brain, or whether the brain is the mere medium through which the mind displays itself. TIEDEMANN, with some other well-informed men, is an advocate for the latter, and supports his opinions by adducing a number of cogent and well-arranged arguments; but as this avowal is merely intended as an introduction to the more immediate subject of the essay, we shall proceed to examine briefly the nature of its contents. Numerous experiments have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the relative influences of the cerebral and nervous systems, and the principal part of the paper is occupied with the consideration of the following inquiries: What influence has the nervous system on the powers on which the animal life of a part depends, and has the system any share in the production and formation of the animal organismus? Does the nervous influence determine or govern the formation of the fœtus? The order observed in the investigations was nearly as follows:—It was attempted first to show, that certain organic defects were connected with a defective formation of the nerves themselves; the second object was to ascertain whether the unnatural growth of organs depended upon an excess of nervous energy or structure. Thirdly, What states of the nervous system are productive of such imperfect developments of structure? As the result of numerous observations, the following facts have been elicited:—

In a case of fissure of the superior maxillary bone, and imperfect formation of the face and nose, it was found on dissection that the anterior part of the brain was very much softened, and that the olfactory nerves had also undergone considerable change. In another case a softening and atrophy of the eyeball were found, accompanied with a softening of the anterior lobe of the brain. Several cases of this kind have been related.

Then again as to that disgusting deformity, the cyclopic countenance, which is not unfrequent in the several species of mammalia, in all the cases of this kind which were examined, a deficiency of the olfactory nerves and the nerves of the orbit and eyeball; the nose, instead of possessing its usual projection, appeared only as a short snout, and the eye itself irre-

gularly and imperfectly formed. The eye-ball in such cases is generally surrounded by false lids, and the puncta lachrymalia placed above and below, instead of being placed on the sides; In all such cases as afforded opportunities for examination, the brain was always found to have undergone some change of structure, or to be the subject of some deviation from the usual forms; it generally happened that there was a sort of liquifaction, or softening of the brain, either of one or both hemispheres, with a corresponding deficiency of the sulci and convolutions. The cerebellum and the medulla oblongata were, on the contrary, generally found in their usual state; but one thing is here worthy of remark, namely, that the size of the nerves was always found to be in exact proportion to the degree of development of that part of the brain from which they took their origin. The optic nerves in these cases of cyclopes were generally found united within the cavity of the cerebrum, although they sometimes arrived at the eye separetely. The bones of the head, and the muscles of mastication, were generally found to be disturbed in their development; as often as it so happened the nerves supplying these parts were found to be defective.

The object of the paper, as we before stated, is to show the close connexion which exists between the development of the nervous system with the vascular and muscular systems.

The second paper is also by TIEDEMANN, and is entitled, "Unusual arrangement of the arterial trunks, arising from the heart, observed in a child."

No organ of the human body is so liable to malformation as the heart, and its larger vessels are almost as liable to deviation and derangement. A very curious case is related by TIEDEMANN, in which the aorta and pulmonary arteries arose just on the opposite sides to such as are usual; the aorta arising from the right and the pulmonary arteries arising from the left ventricle, whilst the connexion of these vessels with their adjoining vessels and their valvular structures were in their natural state. The ductus arteriosus, and the foramen ovale, were quite open, and the bronchial arteries exceedingly large. The child died in about twelve days after birth, and we must give the Italian Professor the credit of detailing the case with great minuteness and fidelity.

THE (DISUNITED!) HOSPITALS OF GUY'S AND ST. THOMAS'S.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

August 8th, 1825.

SIR,—Having been of old a Pupil at the UNITED Hospitals of Guy's and St. Thomas's, though now at a distance from the immediate sphere of that long established and venerated school of medicine, I cannot but regard with much interest the proposed changes in its constitution.

Should the establishment of two separate and rival schools at all tend to give additional zeal and assiduity to the individual lecturers, it will be for the increased good of their pupils, and therefore will meet with my hearty approbation; but there is too much reason to fear, that the division having arisen from personal quarrels on the part of some of the lecturers, (and which party is to blame appears doubtful, and certainly is of inferior importance,) instead of a fair and open rivalry, we shall hear of nothing but the heats and dissensions of men who, though calling themselves members of a liberal profession, have no liberality in their mouths and scarcely in their hearts. That this will take place, appears too probable from what has taken place already; I allude to the dispute about the property of the Anatomical Museum; it is, I am told, to become the source of a Chancery suit, and till the ten, twenty, or thirty years shall have passed, which it may possibly require to decide the question, no one is to be allowed to make use of a single preparation, not even a dry bone, except Mr. Green; and this prohibition extends even to Mr. John South, although he is absolutely a colleague of the former gentleman in the anatomical lectures.

I have lately had put into my hands a plan of the Lectures for 1825-26, that are to be delivered at St. Thomas's Hospital. The anatomical and surgical are to be continued by Mr. Green, as in the "ancient regime." My old fellow pupil, Mr. John South, will continue the demonstrations, and will also give a part of the anatomical lectures, and a distinct course on comparative anatomy. Mr. Tyrrel is to supply some lectures on the diseases of the eye. By the bye, it is stated in many companies, that poor Simon ought to be called "Simple Simon" in future, for that in the memorable publication of a certain Baronet's discourses, the good-natured fellow was made a cat's paw of, and that in fact he had nothing to do with the copying business, except lending his name as editor, but that the whole was the said great man's own compilation.

If this be the fact, and I state it on good authority, Simple Simon is to be pitied, for he certainly has not acquired superabundant glory from his editorship.

The other Lecturers on the list are yet guiltless of notoriety, and I look forward with some interest to their "first appearances on any stage." The physicians of the Hospital, with the exception of Dr. Scott, have each a department. Dr. Williams and Dr. Elliotson will figure away on the Practice of Physic, and Dr. Roots on Materia Medica. I hope the first named Gentleman will cast off not a little of his apathy and laziness, if he intends to attract a class. The qualities I have alluded to are so conspicuous, that they throw into the shade any talents that he may peradventure possess. Dr. Elliotson will find him a foil, for he is never deficient in activity at least, and, I hope, will do credit to the school. Of Dr. Roots I know but little, he is after my time; but report speaks well of him. Of the others, we have three strangers; was it because there was no old pupil competent, or was it because they were supported by the "first Lord of the Treasury" from private motives? I can hardly believe the former supposition. As long as one man is allowed to nominate whom he pleases to public situations of responsibility, as to a lecturer's chair, or as an officer to a medical charity, so long will those appointments be liable to abuse, and private influence may frequently exclude those who are most competent, in favour of others totally unqualified. It would not be fair, however, to suppose, that these three individuals are not competent—time alone will show. I know nothing of them. Of Mr. Burton and Dr. Lush I never heard; and of Dr. Locock, I only understand that he is Physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital; as such, he is probably conversant with midwifery, which he professes to teach; but our old and much esteemed crony, "Jemmy Copland," calls himself Physician to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital, is he qualified to teach midwifery? There are not many Jemmies in the world, however, and it is not right to make invidious comparisons. Mr. Burton may be a good chemist, and Dr. Lush a good botanist; they may be second Davys and Smiths, but, as yet, my want of knowledge of the modern most esteemed works on those subjects has prevented my being acquainted with their publications.

I am glad to see that Clinical Lectures on physic and surgery are to be given every week, I suppose gratuitously, as no terms are stated; if well conducted, they may be made very attractive.

The time now approaches, when it is to be hoped, that the two disunited Hospitals will be put upon their mettle. The station which each will assume will rest on individual exertion, and whilst I am confident that you will watch their proceedings with care and attention, it will also be with that impartiality which so distinguishes your pages. So that "detur digniori" will be your maxim in awarding the palm of merit.

I am, Sir,
Your constant Reader
and Admirer,
CAMDENIENSIS.

To the Editor of THE LANCET.

SIR,—I have read the dispute about the Case Books of St. George's Hospital in the late Numbers of THE LANCET, and consider that it may not be amiss to inform your readers how the Case-books are managed, and visits made, in the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow.

In this Infirmary there are twelve wards; six for males, and six for females; each ward contains nineteen beds, and has a small room for the nurse; seven wards are appropriated for the reception of cases for the physician, and five for those of the surgeon; one of these last for accidents, to which patients are also removed after operations.

There are two physicians, who are elected every two years, each of whom has three wards and a half to attend. The surgeon (for there is but one), on the contrary, is changed every three months. The house-surgeon has the whole charge of the surgical patients after the surgeon has made his visit. The physicians have each a *clerk*, who has the same charge of their patients; and there is also an apothecary. A ticket of admission is three guineas for the first and two for every subsequent year, and the students may "go round" either with the surgeon or a physician, or with a physician one day and the surgeon the next. The money received for an admission-ticket goes to the support of the hospital.

On the admission of a patient the clerk (for the house surgeon is then on the same footing as the clerks) reads aloud the case of the patient, when the surgeon or physician makes his report, and prescribes, if necessary; and at 2 P.M. the books are taken to the apothecary's shop to have the medicines made up.

From 5 P.M. till 6, the hospital is again opened for students. A handsome room, well lighted, is provided for them, and the Case-books are laid on the table, that they may either read cases or copy them.

The house-surgeon and the clerks visit their patients respectively at 10 A.M.; and at 1 P.M. the surgeon and physicians make their daily visit.

The house-surgeon and clerks again visit their patients at 10 P.M. and have the discretionary power of ordering *new* medicines, or of countermanding those that have been ordered. There is consequently a better opportunity for learning held out to the diligent student than in any of the London hospitals; but the Glasgow system has certainly faults which might be remedied; and a few students attempted to remedy them last summer by petitioning the Managers, but the petition unfortunately failed. The principal objects for which the petitioners prayed were, 1st. "That there be no operations in *private*." (Operations on the Eye were always performed in private; *i. e.* the surgeon himself, the physicians, the house-surgeon, clerks, and apothecary only being present.) Since that time six pupils have been admitted to each operation in rotation. The surgeon has been used to say, "What is the use of taking a patient to the theatre for any operation on the eye, so few can see the minute steps." All this may be true; but it is the *right* of the pupils; and even to see the position of the patient and operator is not without its use: besides the students have all the same chance of seeing, and are consequently satisfied. Also, examinations of, and little operations on, the female patients, which always were, and are still conducted in private. Now I am of opinion (and in this opinion I am not singular) that every operation in a *public* hospital ought to be performed *publicly*. Patients must make a sacrifice of false delicacy for the benefit they are about to receive gratuitously.

2d. "That there be no *private* inspections." This requires an explanation. In general, inspections are made in the presence of the students, immediately after the visits of the surgeon or physician, as the case may be; but sometimes after operations, (especially if the surgeon suspects he has made a blunder,) there is no more heard of the case; at others, however, a sham Report of the *sectio cadaveris* is entered in the Case-book, and thus the matter drops. Now, if the surgeon were certain of having done his duty, according to the best principles of surgery, he would have no occasion to be ashamed; and if he had erred, why not come forward

in an honest manner and explain the cause, if he be capable, that his pupils may not split upon the same rock. Much is to be learned from *unfortunate* cases. It would be needless to take up the reader's time by mentioning instances in which what I complain of has happened: they are unfortunately too numerous.

3d. "That the name of the disease (as far as it is known) be written on the admission ticket at the bed-head of the patient." This last subject of petition was principally designed for the benefit of *junior* students, and even for those further advanced, where the symptoms of the disease were rather obscure. Much of the time of the junior student is lost from this omission; he has, perhaps, never seen a sick person in his life whose disease he has much attended to; and it is at least a month before he gets into the routine of the hospital; besides, as he does not know the *name* of the disease, he does not know on what particular disease to read, and, as the proverb goes, "Out of sight out of mind." I know, from my own case, that this is his predicament; he never thinks of it after he is out of the hospital. Now if he only knew the *name* of the disease he would go home and consult his class books, and study whether the symptoms at all accorded with those laid down. From the symptoms he would proceed to the causes, prognosis, &c., and lastly, would examine if the treatment were at all like that prescribed in his books. He would watch the minute changes, whether favourable or unfavourable; and, thus interesting himself, he would acquire, insensibly, a *complete knowledge* of the disease.

These, and I believe one or two more, were "got up" in the form of a Petition to the Managers, and left for Signature at a Medical Bookseller's shop opposite the College, but (*mirabile dictu!*) only three or four would sign the Petition. Almost all were friendly to it, but one would not sign it because he *expected* shortly to be *appointed* to a *Dresserships*; another because he was *acquainted with the Surgeon*; a third had some reason equally cogent; and as there were not signatures enough to give it weight, the petition was never given in.

If you think the above is calculated to lead to any improvement about the Case Books, &c. in any of the London Hospitals, or the Hospitals elsewhere, the insertion of it will gratify

Your occasional Reader,

S.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

GUY'S HOSPITAL.

J. Hanlay, aged 42, a man of robust habit, was admitted into the Hospital (Accident Ward) on Thursday noon, August 11th, under the care of Mr. B. Cooper, with severe injury to the head. It appeared that he had been employed at a wharf in landing timber from a vessel, and was struck on the forehead by one of the hooks attached to the chain of the windlass, with which the timber is raised. He was stunned by the blow, and remained insensible for some time. The accident happened about three hours previous to his admission.

There was a longitudinal incised wound on the forehead of about two inches in length; it might be termed a "clean incised wound." It appeared as if cut by a sharp instrument; the bone was denuded, and a portion of it was found to be fractured and also depressed; the portion of bone fractured corresponded nearly to the length of the wound, and was about the breadth of the little finger. The fracture was situated to the right side of the median line of the forehead, and extended down to the frontal sinus, and the broken portion of bone appeared to be firmly wedged in between the sound parts of the cranium.

We stated that he was knocked down and stunned by the blow, remaining for some time in a state of insensibility. When admitted into the Hospital, he walked down the ward, was perfectly sensible, and complained of pain in the head. Although he had recovered from the immediate effects of the blow, it was evident the constitution had received a shock that it had not yet rallied from.

The pulse was exceedingly feeble and oppressed; the surface of the body very cold, and the features collapsed. The patient was put to bed, and the edges of the wound brought together by straps of adhesive plaster. We omitted to state there was bleeding from the nose, which was probably from the fracture extending into the frontal sinus.

Mr. B. COOPER considered there was no immediate or direct symptom of compression, but that all the symptoms were referable to the first stage of slight concussion. Many hours elapsed before the least reaction took place. We visited him in the evening; the surface of the body was then more warm; pulse 64, and labouring; pupils natural, and he answered questions rationally. Breathing not impeded; there was a lethargic drowsiness about him, but far from amounting to coma. Mr. CALLAWAY directed him to be bled to the amount of 14 oz. The pulse increased a little after the venesection, and he was directed to take a dose of purging pills, composed of extract of colocynth and calomel.

12th. Much as yesterday evening; pupils natural; breathing free from stertor; pulse 62, and labouring, and the surface of the body of moderate warmth. The pills acted upon the bowels three times, and this morning he took a dose of house medicine, which he rejected; he has hitherto been quite free from sickness. The lethargic disposition continued; he took little notice of surrounding objects, but answered questions, if put, in a moderately loud tone of voice. When asked if he had pain in the head, he put his hand to the seat of injury. Mr. COOPER continued of the same opinion as yesterday, and said, that although there was evidently a depression of bone, he considered it to be only a depression of the outer table, and that the symptoms did not warrant the operation of trephining. Mr. C. directed

Blue pill, 2 *grains*,
Opium (!) *half a grain*,

to be taken night and morning, and a dose of saline effervescing mixture to be taken every four hours.

In the evening, about nine o'clock, the patient was seen by Mr. CALLAWAY, who considered the symptoms to be aggravated. The coma had increased, and the pulse continued to be slow and labouring. Breathing was still free, and pupils natural. Mr. COOPER was sent for, and came to the Hospital about eleven o'clock. A consultation was held on the case, and the propriety of elevating the depressed portion of bone was agreed upon. Mr. COOPER first drew the scalpel along the wound, and separated the adhesions which had taken place, and then made a transverse incision through the integuments on the right side, which met the former incision at its middle. The flaps were dissected back, and the pericranium being scraped away, the extent of the fracture was well seen. Mr. COOPER, by means of Hey's saw, removed an angular portion of the sound bone on each side of the fracture, and attempted to elevate the depressed bone, but could only succeed in elevating the outer table. The trephine was now applied on the sound bone at the right side of the fracture, and a portion of bone removed, which was not completely circular, being about three fourths of the area of the trephine; the inner table was found to be very slightly depressed, and there was no extravasation of blood on the dura mater. By means of an elevator, the depressed portion was raised, and thus the operation was completed; the angular flaps were brought together by a suture, and the wound lightly dressed. The pulse increased slightly in quickness after the elevation of the bone, and felt less compressed.

13th (noon). We learn from the nurse that the patient passed last night with very little difference in the symptoms which preceded the operation. Pulse 68, and somewhat vibrating. About an hour since, he had a convulsive paroxysm, which continued several minutes, during which the pupils were widely dilated; the breathing stertorous, and all the muscles spasmodically contracted; the pulse at this time scarcely to be felt. He had several attacks of this nature, and expired about two o'clock p. m. He had been seen at noon by Mr. COOPER, who directed the exhibition of a colocynth enema.

Post-mortem Examination.

The head was examined on the following morning, and the fracture was found to be on the right side of the spine of the os frontis, extending to the frontal sinus, and the membrane lining this sinus was highly vascular; a round clot of blood was lying upon the dura mater, under the opening in the bone made by the trephine, and the dura mater was more vascular than natural; the vessels of the pia mater were turgid, and between that membrane and the tunica arachnoides, yellowish coloured coagulated lymph was thrown out, on the upper part of the two hemispheres of the brain. The substance of the brain exhibited no injury, but there was a considerable quantity of fluid in the lateral ventricles.

Operations.

On Friday (August 12th) Mr. B. COOPER amputated a limb below the knee; this was a bad case of compound fracture; the patient has been in the Hospital several weeks.

On the same day Mr. KEY performed the operation of lithotomy on a child; the calculus was of considerable size, but the operation was completed in fifty-eight seconds. We have no hesitation in declaring Mr. KEY to be one of the most expert lithotomists of the present day. The "snarling critic" of the North * would do well to see Mr. KEY operate. We think "modern Athens," at least, cannot produce such an expert operator.

The accidents of importance admitted this week are—a fracture of the sternum; three cases of fractured radius; a case of strangulated scrotal hernia, reduced by warm bath and bleeding; a fracture of the external malleolus; fracture of radius and ulna; and a bad case of compound fracture of the tibia and fibula.

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* See the last number of the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, which contains a *gentlemanly* review of Mr. KEY's work.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

Case of Tumour in the Axilla.

A report of this case was given in THE LANCET, Vol. VI. No. 11, and to that report we have but little to add, as regards the history and appearance of the tumour. It gradually enlarged, and the pectoralis major became more pushed up, or distended, by the tumour; it continued firm, but somewhat elastic, and retained its globular shape; no pulsation could be felt, when the arm was raised, but a very indistinct pulsation might be ascertained when the arm was carried to the side; this, we suppose, was from the impulse communicated to the tumour by the axillary artery, on which it would rest when the arm was in the last-mentioned position; the tumour evidently interrupted the return of blood, for the hands would often swell and the veins appear distended. A few days since Mr. LAWRENCE was accidentally at the Hospital, and he saw the patient: we believe his opinion was, "that it should not be meddled with." We have before stated, that the question as to the nature of the tumour had puzzled the "Collective Wisdom" of St. Thomas's Hospital. A problem which could not be solved by this learned triumvirate must, indeed, be intricate, and worthy of record. Mr. GREEN still *doubted*; Mr. TRAVERS had no time to see it since his migration to the West, and our friend SIMON stuck to his text. At length it was resolved to ascertain the nature of this tumour, and as the Gordian knot could not be *untied*—why, it was thought proper to *cut* it.

Operation.

Mr. GREEN first punctured the tumour with a lancet, in order to ascertain the nature of its contents. If it proved to be aneurism, it was intended immediately to tie the subclavian artery from above the clavicle A glairy serum, containing numerous small globular hydatids, issued from the orifice, and the cyst was thus partially emptied; with a view of removing the cyst, Mr. GREEN made an incision over the length of the tumour in the axilla, and then proceeded to dissect out the cyst. It was now

perceived that a distinct tumour, of a similar kind, passed under the pectoral muscle; the base of this tumour being adherent to the side of the former, a puncture was made into it, and the contents proved to be of the same kind. What was now to be done? This tumour was of the size of an orange, lying upon the ribs and passing upwards under both pectoral muscles. After some little hesitation, Mr. GREEN *cut through the greater portion of the pectoralis major and minor*, and then proceeded to dissect out this second cyst; this was a task of great difficulty, and indeed was a piece of "living dissection," as the cyst was so firmly connected with the contiguous parts. Mr. G. continued to trace the cyst nearly up to the clavicle; the axillary plexus of nerves and vessels were exposed, and still the operator had not arrived at the termination of the cyst. It was now thought proper to desist, as in continuing to use the knife there was great danger of wounding the axillary vessels; the cyst was therefore cut through. It is impossible to say what were its superior attachments. The operation occupied nearly an hour, and the patient bore it with great fortitude; there was not much hæmorrhage, and only two vessels were secured; the wound was brought together by means of sutures and adhesive plaster, and the arm confined to the side.

The cysts are very firm and dense, but they have not that distinct laminated appearance which is said to characterise cysts containing hydatids. This laminated appearance is noticed by Dr. BAILLIE, and would appear to favour the opinion of Dr. BARON, that hydatids are formed one within the other, and that when they become changed into solid substances, "a section exhibits a series of concentric lamellæ." The inner surface of the cysts is very smooth; the hydatids contained within them were about the size of large peas, perfectly globular, and containing a transparent fluid. Upon examining these little vesicular bodies attentively in a glass of water, a number of distinct round white spots could be seen on the inside, which are probably incipient hydatids.

On the day following the operation (August 6th) we learned from the nurse that the patient was very chill during the night, and that she gave him some brandy, which restored the warmth of the body; his pulse is now quick, face flushed, and he complains of thirst; he was seen by Mr. GREEN this morning, who directed a dose of aperient medicine.

8th. The slight constitutional excitement of yesterday has subsided, and the patient expresses himself as feeling comfortable; he is very sanguine in his expectation of being cured, and does not regret having submitted to such a severe operation; a poultice has been applied over the dressings, which have not yet been removed.

August 9th. Notwithstanding the favourable state of the patient yesterday, we find him this morning with very unpleasant symptoms; there is a degree of restlessness about him, with a vacant stare; he answers incoherently, and in a hurried manner, and we learn that he pulled off the dressings from the wound this morning. Pulse quick and small; tongue dry; respiration hurried; the bowels were much disturbed last night, and there is considerable heat of the scalp; the wound was dressed yesterday, and it had not in the least degree united.

Mr. GREEN directed the application of six leeches to each temple, and the head to be kept wet with vinegar and water.

10th. There is an aggravation of symptoms; pulse rapid, but tremulous, or fluttering; tongue very dry and brown; the sensorium much affected; breathing short and quick; the delirium is of the low muttering kind. He was directed to take

Tincture of Castor, 1 drachm,
Rectified Æther, 10 minims,
Laudanum, 8 minims,
Camphor Julep, 1½ oz.

every three hours; brandy and arrow root to be given frequently, and port wine.

The patient expired at 3 a. m. on Thursday morning, being the fifth day after the operation.

A post mortem examination of the body was made; the cyst of the tumour was found to pass as high as the clavicle, and was attached to the subclavius muscle, adhering to the axillary nerves, and was so firmly con-

nected with all the subjacent parts, that it was with difficulty dissected out.

The examination of the internal organs threw no light upon the immediate cause of death. The vessels of the brain were loaded; the tunica arachnoides opaque, and there were slight effusions of lymph between that membrane and the dura mater. Two large biliary calculi were found in the gall bladder, and the ductus communis choledochus was unusually large; the lungs and other viscera were healthy.

We shall offer a few observations on this operation in our next number.

We have to complain of the private manner in which post mortem examinations are conducted at St. Thomas's Hospital; they are all *managed* with so much secrecy, that only the dresser and two or three of his immediate friends are present. We are well aware that a certain degree of secrecy is necessary in conducting post mortem examinations; but the surgeons owe it as a duty to the pupils that they should be made acquainted with the time at which such examinations are made. *Fas est ab hoste doceri*, is a sentiment we would recommend to the notice of the surgeons of St. Thomas's; we will translate it for them, '*they manage these things better' at Guy's.* Verily the prophecy of our friend Simon, "We shall all be ruined; all the pupils will go over the way," will be verified, unless more attention be paid to them. The Surgery man at Guy's Hospital, puts up in the Surgery a list of accidents admitted, with the nature of the accident specified, and also the name of the ward in which the patient is put. The advantage of this to the pupils is very great; upon coming to the Hospital each day, they refer to the accident list, and thus ascertain what cases have been admitted since their former visit. We know not why this plan is not adopted at St. Thomas's Hospital. We have repeatedly heard pupils complain, that they did not know what accidents were admitted into the Hospital. We have a few more friendly hints, which we shall reserve for a future occasion.

Cancer of the Mamma.

The following case of *true* Scirrhus of the female breast is interesting, from its occurrence at the early age of 28: the earliest period at which Sir A. Cooper has seen this disease is 27; and he has also seen a case in which the patient was 29 years of age; but in every other case of actual carcinoma which he has seen the patient has been upwards of 30.*

E. Richardson, the subject of this affection, was admitted into the hospital August 1st, under the care of Mr. Green: she is a married woman, of florid complexion, and healthy appearance; she has been married upwards of two years, but has not borne any children, and she stated that her menstrual discharge had always been regular; she first perceived the swelling in her breast about six months since, and it continued gradually to enlarge; she did not remember having received any blow upon the breast, nor, as far as we could ascertain, was the disease hereditary. The Scirrhous tumour, which was of considerable size, occupied the middle of the mamma, having the nipple exactly in its centre; it had a "stony" hardness, an unequal surface, and the margins of the tumour were irregular; the skin was puckered, or wrinkled, on the right of the nipple, and firmly attached to the whole extent of the swelling; the nipple was not much retracted, but immediately below the nipple was an incrustation or scab, which she said had been formed several weeks. The tumour was found to adhere to the pectoral muscle beneath, and below the outer edge of that muscle an indurated gland of the axilla was situated.

About three months since, Mr. G. saw the patient, and at that period the tumour was moveable, not attached above or below, and there was no glandular enlargement in the axilla; being aware of its malignant nature, Mr. G. recommended the patient at that time to have it removed, which she refused. The patient complained of occasional lancinating pain in the breast, and this increasing with the size of the tumour, she was induced to come into the hospital for the purpose of having the tumour removed. The

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* Vide Lancet, vol. ii. p. 375.

operation was performed by making two elliptical incisions, which meeting at their extremities, included the diseased mass; the incision above the nipple was made first, and commenced from near to the sternum, being continued outwards; in this part of the operation the integuments only were divided: the next step was to separate the tumour from its surrounding connexions; this was effected by dissecting the integuments back, taking care not to cut very close to the swelling, and the tumour being separated from its connexions at the base with the pectoral muscle, the operation of removing it was completed. An incision was made over the length of the enlarged absorbent gland, and it was dissected out; two or three arteries were secured during the performance of the operation: the wound has been dressed daily, and is healing fast.

Case of Suppuration of the Tarsal Joints from Gouty disease.

Matthew Neale, a man about 50 years of age, of sallow complexion and emaciated appearance, came into Abraham's ward on May 19th, under the care of Mr. TRAVERS, with disease of the left foot. He states that he has been subject to attacks of gout, principally in the left hand and foot, for upwards of six years; he describes himself as a man of temperate habits, and is not aware that any of his predecessors were afflicted with gout. The quantity of calcareous matter deposited around the small joints of the fingers and at the knuckles has produced much deformity of the left hand. About six weeks previous to his admission, the left foot became much swelled, and very painful; at length an abscess burst at the upper part of the foot, and several large pieces of calcareous matter were discharged; at this time there are several small sinuous openings in different parts of the foot, from which a copious discharge of "laudable pus" is kept up, and occasionally pieces of the calcareous matter (or, more correctly speaking, urate of soda) are discharged; the openings are principally at the lower part of the metatarsal bones, where articulating with the tarsus. The profuse and long continued suppuration has had considerable effect upon the constitution: the patient is pale and emaciated, and the frequent attacks of gout in the hands, to which he is subject, still further tend to debilitate; but it is worthy of remark in this case, how slight the constitutional suffering has been, compared with that which would have attended suppuration of the joints from scrofulous disease; and this has been remarked by Mr. TRAVERS; the patient has not the hectic fever and night sweats, which are the usual attendants upon scrofulous disease of joints. The general appearance of the foot is somewhat similar to the scrofulous disease; there is much swelling and thickening of the foot; the skin has a dark red coloured, shining appearance, and there are numerous sinuous openings, with large red granulations around each. Very little medical treatment has been had recourse to since this patient's admission. Tonics, with a generous diet and porter, are given to him, and poultices are applied over the foot.

Curious case of (Carcinomatous?) Disease of the Heel.

Under the sweeping term Carcinoma, a variety of malignant diseases are classed, without any reference to the true definition of Carcinoma; the disease, however, in the case we are about to describe, has some of the essential characteristics of Cancer.

W. Fry, ætat. 48, a sailor, was admitted on March 31, under the care of Mr. TYRRELL. At the time of admission he had an ulcer about the size of a sixpence on the back part of the heel; the edges of the sore were everted, the discharge was offensive, and the integuments immediately around the part felt tuberculated or knotted. The patient stated that the ulcer was occasioned by his pulling a piece of skin off the heel three months before he came to the hospital; he had tried various remedies with a view of healing the ulcer, but all alike failed in producing any amendment. The knotted bodies in the integuments round the ulcer continued to enlarge; and the present mass of disease about the heel is of the size of

a small fist, and consists of a number of round tumours of different sizes, (the largest being of the size of a walnut,) some of them in a state of ulceration, and others approaching to it; these round bodies are very hard, and are so numerous, that at their bases they appear united, but as they enlarge are quite distinct and separate. When the tumours ulcerate, an excavated sore is formed with shelving edges, as if a piece of the tumour had been cut out; the discharge is fœtid, and the sores frequently bleed profusely; the glands in the groin are much enlarged, and the absorbents on the inside of the leg are indurated. The patient's health has suffered much from the disease; he looks cachectic, and has much pain, which prevents him from sleeping.

The treatment employed when he was first admitted into this hospital, was the application of soap plaster and bandage to the heel; afterwards, a strong solution of nitrate of silver; he now applies to the heel a watery solution of opium, and over this a linseed meal poultice, and he takes five grains of Plummer's pill, and one grain of opium every night.

We are not aware of any surgical author who has treated of this peculiar form of disease; it is indeed a disease of rare occurrence, and very few cases have been seen at the Borough hospitals: two or three cases have fallen under the care of Mr. TRAVERS, in one of which, we believe, amputation below the knee was performed, and fungous tumours arose from the stump; the final result of this and the other cases we do not know. We may not have been felicitous in the description of this disease, but there is such a peculiarity in its appearance, that it will scarcely admit of verbal description. It has been said this disease originates from a peculiar structure, which may be found between the tendo achilles and bones of the heel; but we have seen one case in Guy's Hospital in which the disease was in the wrist: it probably has its origin from aponeurotic or fascial structure; like fungus hæmatodes it bleeds profusely, but does not grow in the rapid manner peculiar to that disease, and moreover, the tumours have a scirrhous hardness.

Case of extensive Venereal Ulceration of the Throat.

Philip Allen, aged 46, a sailor of robust habit, came into Henry's ward July 22, as a patient of Mr. TRAVERS, with venereal sore throat, and he gave the following account of this disease. In April last he went to sea, and shortly after found that he had a small chancre on the glans penis, to which he applied a solution of sulphate of copper, and the sore was nearly healed; but in a short time it spread and he had buboes in the groin, but they dispersed without suppurating. Having been at sea several weeks, when he arrived at a foreign port he indulged in excesses, and the sore on the glans continuing to spread, he took *a mixture of quicksilver, gum and gin*, which affected his mouth. He stated that his throat had been sore about six weeks, and that he perceived it before the chancre was quite well. At the time of admission there was a deep foul ulcer, which had nearly destroyed the left tonsil, and had spread to the side of the uvula and velum pendulum palati, and the right tonsil and subjacent parts were similarly affected.

The sores had those appearances which have *hitherto* been regarded as pathognomonic of venereal ulceration in the throat. They were excavated ulcers with determinate edges, and very foul; there was dark coloured inflammation to a considerable extent in the throat, and the patient laboured under febrile symptoms. Pulse quick and strong, and tongue furred; the glands of the neck were enlarged, and much difficulty was experienced in deglutition. Mr. TRAVERS considered it proper to remove the inflammatory disposition previous to the exhibition of mercury. He observed, "that mercury given under these circumstances often occasioned horrible destruction of the soft parts of the mouth and throat."

Twelve leeches were ordered to be applied to the throat; a purging powder of scammony and calomel to be taken immediately, and to use a common acid gargle.

July 24. Repeat the application of leeches, and let him take, three times a day,

Sulphate of Magnesia, 2 *drachms*,
Infusion of Roses, 1½ *ounce*.

July 28. The depletory measures adopted have lessened the common inflammation in the throat, although it has done little to remedy the venereal ulceration. The system, however, now being prepared for the use of mercury, he was ordered into the foul ward, and directed to rub in *mercurial ointment two drachms* four successive nights, and then omit it for three nights. At the end of this period the mouth had not become affected by the mercury, and he was directed to fumigate his throat with the red sulphuret of mercury every morning; the ulcers on the tonsils to be touched with the linimentum æruginis, and to continue the mercurial frictions.

Aug. 4. The sores in the throat have assumed a more healthy appearance; the sloughs are separating, and the edges evince a disposition to heal; the mercury has now affected the system, and he was directed to continue in the use of the same means.

Aug. 8. Still improving; let him omit the fumigations and mercurial inunctions.

Extract of Sarsaparilla, 2 drachms,
Decoction of Sarsaparilla, 12 oz.

a third part of this to be taken three times a-day, and to use a gargle of muriatic acid.

12th. The ulcerations of the throat are rapidly mending. He continues to take the sarsaparilla; the mouth and gums are very sore from the ptyalism produced by rubbing in.

The accidents admitted since our last report, are—a case of fractured patella; dislocation of the humerus; two cases of simple fracture of the thigh; fracture of the humerus; fracture of tibia and fibula; a severe contused wound of the foot; a case of strangulated hernia (reduced in the warm bath); and a lacerated wound of the scalp.

BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

Case of Purpura Hæmorrhagica.

Johannah Rourke, an Irish woman, æt. 36, was brought to the Hospital on Thursday the 4th of August, labouring under the disease called, by WILLAN, purpura hæmorrhagica.*—The following is the best account we have been enabled to obtain of the previous history of the case:—On the Monday week previous (July 25th), when in apparent good health, she was severely beaten by her husband, particularly about the head; she did not sleep that night, and the next day felt very ill and giddy, discharging blood both by mouth and by stool. In a day or two numerous spots (as she called them) appeared on different parts of the skin, and shortly after the tongue and gums began to bleed. Saturday, July 30th, obtained medical assistance. When seen, several discolorations, said to be bruises, were observed on the head and face, and numerous petechiæ about the back of the neck, shoulders, arms, and legs. The pulse was quick, but feeble; tongue furred; skin hot; the gums spongy and bleeding; and great quantities of blood discharged both by month and by stool; she took the sulphuric acid and purgatives; becoming worse she was advised to get into the Hospital.

Thursday evening, Aug. 4th, when we first saw her, she appeared emaciated and of a sallow complexion; her body covered with bruises and petechiæ, the latter of a purplish red colour; there was considerable œdematous fulness on the arms and chest; the gums were spongy, covered with petechiæ, and bleeding; tongue parched, with a brown fur; teeth covered with sordes; pulse 150, low, small, and rapid; and had the same discharge of blood by mouth and by stool.

5th. Symptoms much the same. Was seen by Mr. LAWRENCE, who ordered her five grains of calomel,

* The hæmorrhœa petechialis of Dr. ADAIR; porphyra hæmorrhagica of Dr. GOOD; profusio subcutanea of Dr. YOUNG; petechia sine febre, land scurvy, and purples of others.

to be given immediately; half an ounce of house physic every hour, until the bowels were freely acted on; and to be bled should the pulse indicate it. In the course of the afternoon, Mr. LANGSTAFF saw the patient and thought bleeding not advisable. Mr. LAWRENCE afterwards concurred in this opinion. In the evening six ounces of wine were ordered, to be given as occasion might require.

6th. Passed a restless night; pulse small and rapid, scarcely perceptible; there was now subsultus tendinum, and the fæces passed involuntarily; she had a cadaverous smell, was insensible, and apparently blind. Mr. LAWRENCE saw her at twelve o'clock, but medicine was useless; gradually sinking, she died at eight o'clock in the evening.

Post-mortem Examination.

On opening the cavity of the abdomen, the principal morbid changes were observed in the large intestines. Although the patient, during life, vomited blood very copiously, yet nothing appeared in the stomach to account for this sanguineous production; it contained a fluid of a deep gamboge colour, apparently bilious; a few very small petechiæ were observed in some parts of the mucous membrane, but upon the whole it (as well as the small intestines) was tolerably healthy. The internal membrane of the cæcum and colon was of a dark purple, or reddish brown colour; a number of spots, some nearly as big as a horse bean, were observed in different parts, apparently, as Mr. LAWRENCE observed, in a state between ulceration and sloughing. Points of ulceration, and numerous purple spots, were seen on the mucous membrane of the sigmoid flexure and rectum. The liver was of a light fawn colour and larger than usual; in some places its peritoneal covering was detached, air being contained beneath, arising, evidently, from incipient putrefaction. The spleen did not appear diseased externally, but we regret to state much attention was not paid to it, as some persons, and amongst others Dr. BATEMAN, have adduced instances where the disease was attributed to disease of that organ. A great number of petechiæ were observed on the pleura costalis, and two or three small ones on the pericardial covering of the heart; the blood in the heart had not separated in its usual manner, nor was it liquid, but of a very soft gelatinous appearance. The lining membrane of the aorta, and other arteries, were next examined with some attention, in consequence of Mr. LANGSTAFF having advanced an opinion, that the disease originated in arteritis; on slitting up the thoracic aorta the first appearance seemed to favour this opinion, as it was observed to be of a very dark red colour, not to be got rid of by washing. Mr. LAWRENCE suspected this appearance ought rather to be attributed to staining than inflammation; to prove whether it was so, he separated the arterial coats, but no red vessels were detected passing from one coat to the other, which he was of opinion must have been the case had the internal membrane been in a state of inflammation. Mr. WORMWALD, the house surgeon, examined the femoral trunk, and observed, that in some parts the artery contained coagulated blood, and that in those parts the internal membrane was of this red colour, but in other parts of the tube, where it was void of blood, this colour of the membrane was absent. From these appearances Mr. LAWRENCE thought there could not be inflammation of the arteries. On opening the vena cava, the blood it contained (if blood it could be called) was of a light chocolate colour, containing bubbles of air. Mr. L. said he had never seen a subject bear such marks of putrefaction in so short a time. On removing the skull cap, the dura mater appeared of a blue colour, evidently arising from blood effused under it. Upon reflecting this membrane, fluid blood was found effused under it; in the sac of the arachnoid, the blood being perfectly natural in its appearance. On removing the brain a quantity of blood was found effused in the basis of the skull; and on washing the cerebrum, a red patch, about the size of half a crown, was seen under the arachnoid, in consequence of effusion into the pia mater, together with a number of petechiæ, some nearly as large as a pea. The medul-

lary substance being cut into, there were observed a great number of bloody points, of a purple and darker hue than usual.

Case of the same disease.

Sarah Roslin, æt. 33, a woman who had led a most licentious life, and much addicted to drinking, was admitted, Thursday August 11th, into Queen's Ward, affected with purpura hæmorrhagica. We have been able to obtain but a very imperfect account of the case previous to her admission. It seems that on Tuesday, August 9th, when in apparent good health, she received a violent beating from her husband; that she afterwards spit blood, and numerous petechiæ appeared. During the whole of Wednesday night she had been in successive convulsive fits; she had frothed at the mouth, which was much distorted, and had constant vomiting and purging of blood. When admitted, she laboured under considerable oppression of breathing; great anxiety; was unable to sit up in bed, her head being much affected; pulse small and feeble, 130; the skin cold and dry; and tongue covered with a thick white crust. She was perfectly sensible to all passing around. Numerous small *stigmata* were observed on the legs, and upon the neck and shoulders they had the petechial character. There were several discolourations, apparently bruises, on different parts of her body. She was seen by Dr. LATHAM and Mr. STANLEY. Upon being asked, she told Dr. L. she was beaten last Christmas; had then been ill; that petechiæ had appeared, and that she was cured by venesection and blistering. Dr. L. thought she had better be bled immediately, with which opinion Mr. STANLEY agreed; he remarked, that the pulse had fallen considerably after the bleeding; she said her breathing was much relieved by it. In the evening the pulse was 135, quick and feeble; she was delirious; breathing evidently relieved by the bleeding; her bowels have been opened, the evacuation of a dark colour, but free from blood; the blood taken away in the morning was buffed. Mr. STANLEY saw her and ordered her five grains of calomel, with one of opium, to be taken immediately, 12 leeches to the chest, a blister to the neck, and a dose of castor oil to be taken in the morning.

12th. Passed a very bad night; from four o'clock till twelve this morning has had nine convulsive fits; there is now paralysis of the left side; words nearly inarticulate: she is delirious; pulse 155, and scarcely perceptible; bowels open and of a natural colour. During the fits the paralysed arm was moved convulsively; she had them every ten minutes; they gradually became stronger; the stools passed involuntarily, and she died at two o'clock on Saturday morning.

Post-mortem examination.

On separating the scalp from the cranium a considerable quantity of blood appeared ecchymosed in the substance of the integument. The dura mater presented the same appearance as in the last case, caused by effusion of blood, which was greater in quantity. The whole surface of the right hemisphere was covered with coagulated blood, situated between the layers of the arachnoid, satisfactorily accounting for the hemiplegia. A question arose from whence this came; but on examining the inferior surface of the brain, an apoplectic cell was found at the lower part of the middle lobe of the right side, the contained blood of which had burst the arachnoid, effused itself between its layers, and extended over the whole hemisphere. The left hemisphere was highly vascular, but no particular appearances were observed. The vessels of the pia mater were very turgid. The appearance of the brain was such as to justify the opinion, that the case terminated in apoplexy. The stomach and intestines were healthy, except the colon, which appeared to have its mucous membrane inflamed and thickened. The spleen was remarkably small, and felt pulpy; the liver rather paler than usual, in other respects natural; the lungs filled with blood, and very compact. In this case also particular attention was paid to the state of the arteries, which were perfectly healthy.

Having now concluded our account of these two cases of Purpura, it may not, perhaps, be improper to

make a few remarks on this curious disease.

Purpura was formerly considered to be the effect of extreme debility; but we believe the general opinion at present to be, that it is inflammatory. Dr. PARRY, in his Elements of Pathology, was the first to advance this opinion. Two cases are recorded by him in the Medical and Surgical Journal, in which the disease evidently arose from inflammation. Both the cases were accompanied with fever, and the blood when drawn had a thick buffy coat; they were speedily cured by two bleedings. Mr. LAWRENCE, while examining the body of Johanna Rourke, said he had seen several cases in which bleeding had removed the petechiæ.

Dr. BATEMAN, in his Synopsis, considers that the rapidity of the attack, the acuteness of the pains in the internal cavities, the actual inflammatory symptoms that sometimes supervene; the occasional removal of the disease by spontaneous hæmorrhage, the frequent relief derived from artificial discharges of blood and from purging, all tend to excite a suspicion, that some local visceral congestion or obstruction is the cause of the symptoms in different instances. Purpura sometimes occurs in patients who have been previously subjected to the influence of debilitating causes. By some * this has been thought sufficient cause for making a distinct species of the disease. Granting, however, that in some cases it appears in debilitated persons, we are not on that account to conclude its nature is different. Inflammation often attacks persons under similar circumstances, but still the attack is inflammatory. The case of Johannah Rourke is a case in point; the apparent debility was so great that it not only deterred Mr. LAWRENCE, but that great Sangrado Dr. CLUTTERBUCK from bleeding, although both were decidedly of opinion the disease was inflammatory. In two cases under Mr. LAWRENCE, about eight months ago, there was great *apparent* debility: but the advantage derived from blood-letting, and the inflammatory crust upon the blood evidently proved the disease to have been of an inflammatory nature. Taking it for granted that the *nature* of the disease is inflammatory, the next question is its seat. In both cases we have reported, great disorder existed in the brain. Is this circumstance to be observed in all cases of purpura? In many, which have fallen under our own observation, the appearances were certainly similar: and Dr. LATHAM related, in the dead house, the case of a young lady who had been subject to attacks of purpura for two or three years; she died eventually of apoplexy, an apoplectic cell being found upon dissection. Dr. BATEMAN mentions various thoracic and abdominal viscera found diseased after death, but the state of the brain is not mentioned. We have, therefore, a right to conclude this organ was not examined, and as no abdominal or thoracic viscus has been *invariably* found diseased, to conclude that the seat of the disease has not hitherto been discovered. Are not the following reasons sufficient to cause us to suspect it derives its origin from the brain?

1st. *Symptoms*;—as lassitude, depression of spirits; the sudden occurrence of the disease; the occasional syncopes, and, in the latter stages, delirium, coma, occasional paralysis, &c.

2d. *Causes*;—the disease often arising from mental anxiety, grief, watching, fatigue, the use of spirituous liquors, &c.

3dly. Purpura occurring in diseases which are known to affect the brain more particularly; as small-pox, erysipelas, fevers, &c.

4th. The confirmative evidence of post mortem examination.

The accidents this week have been, a compound fracture of the lower jaw; fracture of the ribs; of the humerus; of the radius; a fore-arm and olecranon; of two thighs and three legs; a man who had swallowed laudanum, in which the stomach-pump was used; a man who had fallen from a scaffold; with a number of minor accidents.

The only operation performed this week was amputation above the knee, by Mr. LAWRENCE.

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* See Dr. G. Gregory's Practice of Physic, 2d edition.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.

A case of Tetanus.

J. M., a middle-aged man, was brought here on Wednesday, Aug. 10, at two o'clock, *p. m.* and placed in Oxford Ward, under the care of Mr. JEFFREYS. On his admission, his body was bedewed with a cold sweat; pulse 135, small and weak; pupils somewhat dilated; respiration difficult and laborious; violent spasms, and loss of voluntary motion; and inability to answer questions distinctly. A woman, who came with him, gave the following account:—She says, that on Monday, August 1st, whilst driving a horse and cart through some street in the neighbourhood, that some person threw a stone which struck the horse and made him run off with the cart, and that whilst he was grappling to lay hold of the reins he fell off the cart, the wheel of which passed over his right thigh and caught his right hand, and lacerated the integuments of the little finger severely, but did not fracture any of the small bones; he had the finger dressed, resumed his usual employment, and did not experience any pain whatever, or uneasiness in the hand or arm. The Friday following, he felt a stiffness and uneasy sensation in the muscles of the neck, which he attributed to cold, and thought it might go off without inducing any bad symptoms. On Monday, Aug. 8th, about nine o'clock, *a. m.* he was seized with violent spasms of the muscles of the abdomen; a medical man was called in, who bled him, applied a blister to the region of the stomach, and prescribed some opening medicine for him to take directly, as his bowels had not been open for some time before. These means had a temporary effect in relieving the violent spasmodic action of the muscles, which did not return with the same degree of violence till the next morning, when the head was drawn back upon the shoulders by the violent action of the muscles of the neck, constituting that species of tetanus which is denominated opisthotonos. His medical attendant was called in, who bled him a second time, and applied leeches to the scrobiculus cordis, as he complained of the most pain in that part. No amelioration in the symptoms resulting from these last means, his medical attendant recommended his friends to have him taken to some hospital, in order that he might be under the constant influence of medical attendance. They then repaired to St. George's with him; immediately after his admission a consultation of the Surgeons was held, in order to see what was to be done in this case, and it was resolved, that the diseased finger should be amputated, and afterwards that he should be put into the cold bath, or have cold water thrown over his body and extremities. Previous to the operation he had the following draught given him:—

℞ *Camphor*, gr. xv.
Ext. belladon. gr. ij.
Æth. sulph. ℈ ss. M.
Haust. statim sumendus.

Mr. J. then removed the finger; there was a small artery that bled freely, which was taken up and tied; the wound was dressed in the usual manner, with adhesive straps, compress and bandage. Immediately after the operation he was immersed in the cold bath for the space of five minutes, after which he was placed in bed. Spasms not so violent; pulse, which was 150 before, is reduced to 110; expresses great relief from the bath. Ordered the common starch glyster, with the addition of half a drachm of camphor and three drachms of the oil of turpentine. Not having an opportunity of seeing the patient after four o'clock *p. m.*, we learned that the spasms shortly returned; that the injection was given him; and that he was put into the bath a second time, but without any good effect; the spasms returned and continued to increase in violence till half past eight *p. m.*, when he expired in great suffering. The brain and spinal cord were afterwards examined, but no morbid appearances were detected in either.

Injury of the Throat.

Samuel Wheeler, aged 36, was admitted, August 3d, into Oxford Ward,

and placed under the care of Mr. KEATE, with an injury of the throat, between the os hyoides and the thyroid cartilage, but did not extend into the larynx; there was a small artery divided, which was secured by a ligature, previous to his admission; there was great contusion of the face, arms, and chest; the wound was brought together by three sutures and adhesive straps, and a lotion applied to the contused parts.

4th. Has had a sleepless night; pulse full and hard; skin dry and hot; tongue furred; bowels not open; ordered to be bled to sixteen ounces, and to have the senna draught directly, and to be repeated every six hours till the bowels are well opened.

5th. Slept better last night; the wound looks healthy; still he complains of great pain of the head, throat, and loins; tongue clean; pulse softer; bowels freely open.

6th. The night nurse tells us that he has been very restless; he complains of great pain in the head and throat; skin hot; tongue clean; pulse hard and frequent; bowels open.

7th. No sleep in the night; his pulse is now 130, small, weak, and intermitting; great anxiety; difficulty of breathing; deglutition very much impeded; the wound looks red and very much inflamed; tongue slightly furred; bowels open.

8th. Died this morning at half past eight.

Accidents—a fracture of the tibia; a slight injury of the head; and a few simple incised wounds.

The only operation for the week was the amputation of an ulcerated finger by Mr. KEATE.

NOTICE.

Want of space has prevented us from inserting in our present Number Dr. ARMSTRONG's Lecture, a REVIEW, the conclusion of the SKETCH of Dr. MACARTNEY, JOE BURNS, a portion of our FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE, together with several Communications from Correspondents.

The Advertisements which we have now been obliged to insert, have been by us for some time; but we have it in contemplation to decline Advertisements altogether.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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"BRUTUS" *in our next.*

Thanks to "PHANTOM" *for his hints; the Lecturer he complains of is to be dismissed.*

The rumours that have reached us, respecting the sale of a certain Museum near the Haymarket, are, we hope, unfounded. Such conduct is disgraceful, more especially when we consider the manner in which the preparations have been obtained, which are now, according to report, to be removed to the northern metropolis.

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